Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1798. [N° 1876.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For SALE,
By JOHN HANDY,
At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.
March 19, 1798.

For SALE,
The good Ship AGENORIA, (now lying at Providence) with her Appurtenances, as she came from Sea, Burthen about 115 Tons, about 18 Months old.—Inquire of JOSEPH ROGERS.
Newport, March 19, 1798.

TO be SOLD or LET. Thirty Acres of Land, in the Town of Portsmouth, about 6 Miles from Town, on the West Road, opposite Mr. Job Almy, sen. Inquire of
March 19. DANIEL HALLOWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons any wise indebted by Note, Book Account or otherwise, to the Estate of JAMES WEBB, late of Newport, Butcher, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those having any Demands against said Estate, are required to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber,
ELIZABETH WEBB *Executrix.*
Newport, 19th March, 1798

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
FLOUR—BEEF—and PORK—by the Barrel
RICE, by the Tierce,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.

ON COMMISSION—
A DWELLING HOUSE, with two Shops thereunto belonging, situate near the Baptist Meeting House; the Lot on which the House stands is 70 Feet North and South, and 90 Feet East and West—is in good Repair, and will be delivered to the Purchaser the last Day of April next.

A New HOUSE, now improved for a Joiner's Shop, which is built in the best Manner of good Materials, is Two Story, and 25 by 26 Feet, and 8½ Feet between Joints—which may be removed to any Part of the Town or Island with very little Expence.

The Whole of the above to be Sold for Cash only.

ALSO,
A DWELLING HOUSE, on Thames-Street, adjoining on Lands of the late Hon. Henry Merchant, deceased which runs North ..... south on said Street 29 Feet, with an open Gang Way to the Water; and 148 Feet East and West, has a good Cellar, and good Well of Water in the Yard, and an excellent Garden.

The above will be sold on good Terms, and Possession given immediately, with a clear warrantee Deed.

LIKEWISE,
At his STORE on the Point,
A Quantity of New Furniture, made in the neatest Manner—consisting of Mahogany, Cherry and Maple TABLES and DESKS, for which he will take Half Cash, the other Half in Goods or Country Produce.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, March 5, 1798.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM WHITE,
In Broad Street,
German Steel, by the Bar or lb.—Charcoal and Sea-Coal, by the Chaldron or Bushel.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

SIMON DAVIS,
BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and superfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, N° 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask,
Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown Stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Castile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

Also Crockery and Glass Ware by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.
Newport, March 6, 1798.

J. Denison,
At his *Book Store and Circulating Library*, in the Store formerly owned by Mr. *Aaron Lopez* Merchant, deceased, has for *Sale* and *Circulation*, a general Assortment of Books and Stationary, among which are some of the most eminent in Divinity, viz

BURKITT's *Expositions on the New Testament*; Dr. *Hopkins's System of Divinity* and *Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophesies*; besides Dr. *Hunter's Sacred Biography*, a great Variety of the most *celebrated Sermons*; *Wright's Book of Martyrs*, &c. &c.

Also, *A Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning*: well adapted to console those who are afflicted by the Death of *Relatives* or *dear Friends*, at 20 Cents—Many valuable *Histories*, *Travels*, *Voyages Lives*, *Memoirs*, & —— *Law Physic*, *Surgery Geography*, *Poetry*, *Novels Romances*, *Plays*, *Miscellanies* and *School Books*.

N. B. Said DENNISON has *for Sale Malaga Raisins* to sell by the Cask, *very good*, and *cheap* for Cash.
Newport, March 6, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT valuable ESTATE formerly belonging to Gideon Silson, at the Foot of the Church Lane. For Particulars inquire of
THOMAS HOWLAND,

Who, *once more*, earnestly requests all Persons having unsettled Accounts with him to call and adjust the same, by the first of *May*: As all his Accounts will at that Time be put into the Hands of an Attorney for Settlement, without Respect to Persons
Newport, February 3, 1798.

Robert Lawton,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of
SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Bazet; Flannels; Blankets and Rugs; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Mudes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens' Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE, kept by
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AT THE POST OFFICE,
Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms.—Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large assortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798, of 8 different Sorts;—but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.

A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.

New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.

Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.

Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,

With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,
A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Holmes Weaver,
CABINET and *CHAIR-MAKER*,
Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns will be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.
Newport, Jan. 22, 1798.

Coggeshall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

VENICE, Dec. 15.

THE rest of the vessels surrendered to the French are about to sail for Alcona.—Thus we are now absolutely without any naval force, and the vast stores which our arsenal contained being carried off, it is not in our power to create a new marine.

There is now only a small number of French troops here, who expect every moment the order to depart.

ROUEN, January 2.

We can now announce the certainty of the arrest of Chevalier d'Aranjo, the Portuguese Ambassador, who remained at Paris after the order for his departure, given him in consequence of his Court having refused to ratify the Treaty which had been concluded between its Plenipotentiary and the French Republic.

Aranjo was sent to the Temple, and seals placed upon his papers. It appears that this Ambassador, who was formerly viewed in a favourable light, has been the dupe of one Wiscovich, a well known intriguer, now in arrest. This Wiscovich used always to pay great court to foreign Envoys, from whom he drew large sums of money, by making them believe, that he could warp certain members of the government. M. d'Aranjo, deceived and abused by this fellow, it is said, wrote home, that with a million more, he could obtain from certain Directors, advantageous conditions for the Treaty of Peace with Portugal. The affair of M. Quirini is somewhat similar, except that the latter does not merit as much indulgence as M. d'Aranjo, to whose principles and morality we cannot but do justice.—However it is an happy circumstance it is discovered, that M. Wiscovich, who was extremely intimate with several Representatives of the people, did not confine himself to matters of this kind only, but was also concerned in the Royalist conspiracy. He is strongly suspected to be an agent of Pitt.

Firmness of the Swiss against the Encroachments of the French.

BERNE, December 27.

At a very numerous meeting of the most respectable gentlemen of both parties which divide Switzerland, held in this place, it has been unanimously resolved to adjourn all domestic quarrels, and merely to attend to the common interest of the Helvetic Body, threatened as it is, in the most alarming degree, by the measures pursued by the French. This meeting was of opinion, that it is indispensably necessary to make the most rigorous efforts for the purpose of maintaining our independence, without neglecting at the same time to pursue such conciliatory measures as may be judged most proper to prevent a rupture.

The people manifested every where the utmost indignation, and firmest resolution in case of need, to REPEL FORCE BY FORCE. They are enraged against the French to such a degree, that on different points of the military cordon formed on the frontiers, nothing short of the authority of the commanders and civil magistrates was able to prevent the advanced posts from falling on the French, who had encroached on the Swiss territory.

The republican troops had taken possession of that part of Bienne which belongs to the Prince Bishop of Basle, and had displaced the ancient magistrates and appointed others of their authority. But all the inhabitants declared unanimously, that, supposing the French to be entitled to appropriate to themselves the property and rights of the Bishop of Basle, they would never suffer the people to be stripped of the right they had constantly enjoyed to choose their own magistrates. The nomination made by the French General was annulled, and the people elected other magistrates in direct opposition to the wish of the French, who shortly after evacuated Bienna.

It is in consequence of the general movement which prevails throughout Switzerland, that the Directory has officially disowned the steps taken by Gen. St. Cyr, and declared to the government of Berne, that it does not entertain hostile views either against the Helvetic Body at large, or against any of its members. But the true meaning of this declaration is clearly understood. The Directory has sounded our dispositions, and found, that *the pears are not yet ripe*. But it will certainly not lose sight of its double project, to impose a considerable ransom on the canton of Berne, and to excite divisions in Switzerland, which may lead to a revolution, and thus afford an opportunity of reorganizing this country *a la Francoise*. This is the aim of numberless incendiary pamphlets, circulated throughout the cantons, and of a great number of emissaries,

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who endeavour to fink into the inferior ranks of society a jealouſy againſt the firſt claſſes, and promiſe them the ſupport of France. Our ſafety and welfare depend on the cloſeſt and firmeſt union

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PARIS, January 6.

The Engliſh fleet which left Lisbon the 18th of November for Gibraltar, laden with proviſions and every kind of warlike ſtores, convoyed by the frigates Andromache and Arcimene, arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar, where it was attacked by twenty three Spaniſh gunboats from Algeziras. The Prince William, a tranſport, commanded by Capt. Smith, and the Tartarus, of London, were taken after a long and obſtinate battle, in which Capt. Smith loſt his life. This accident was owing to a ſudden calm. The reſt of the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of more than twenty veſſels, got ſafe into port.

We hear from Bruſſels, that all the troops, which were to have marched to join the Army of England, have received counter orders.

Engliſh contraband goods to the amount of thirty millions of livres, have lately been ſeized on the Lake of Geneva.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of January 1.

A citizen paid his homage to the council by an ode, entitled "*War to the Engliſh*;" and another, named Mittier, read a theatrical piece, called, "*The Deſcent on England!*" Among the number of patriotic gifts, which daily increaſe, that of a poor Rentier, (annuitan) was remarkable, who ſent ſix livres, towards exterminating as he ſaid, all the Engliſh!—Honorable mention.

January 14.

(JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, Ambaſſador from the French Republic to the Court of Rome, has quitted that country. It ſeems ſome diſpoſition has been exhibited by the people, for an Inſurrection. They applied for aid to the French Miniſter—*he ſays* he tried to diſſuade them from the attempt as unlikely of ſucceſs—but they perſevered in their plan The following is the latter part of his letter on the ſubject.]

"On my return home, I found General Duphot and adjutant general Sherlock waiting for me. We converſed upon the childiſh attempt that had been made at a revolution during the night before. We had ſat down to table when the porter came and informed me, that about 20 men had preſented themſelves at the gate of the palace crying "Live the Republic! Live the Roman People!"—One of them inſiſted upon ſpeaking to me.—He had the appearance of a wild fanatic, and ſaid, "We are free, and we come to demand the ſupport of France." I replied to this extravagance by deſiring him and his companions to retire immediately from the juriſdiction of France, or otherwiſe that I ſhould take ſtrong meaſures againſt them. The military men who were with me endeavoured to convince them of the folly of their enterprize.—Were the government of the town, ſaid General Sherlock, to point a ſingle cannon againſt you, what would become of your pretended liberty? Upon this the man withdrew.

"A French artiſt came and informed me, that the number of the multitude without, increaſed, that handfuls of aſſignats were thrown among them, and that the entry to the court was obſtructed. I dreſſed myſelf in my diplomatic robe, and went into the court accompanied by the French officers who were then in the palace. I heard a long diſcharge of muſketry. A party of cavalry had penetrated into the midſt of the French juriſdiction. A great multitude filled the court, and the different ſtairs. But ſoon there were only to be ſeen perſons dying, intimidated fugitives, and bold enthuſiaſts.

"A company of fuſileers cloſely followed the cavalry, I ordered them to withdraw from the juriſdiction of France. They fell back ſome ſteps, and the people advanced in proportion as they retired. But it appears that the Papal troops had only made this retrograde motion in order to be out of the reach of piſtol ſhot and to be able to make a general diſcharge of their muſkets without any danger to themſelves. I deſired the aide de camp Beauharnais, and another French officer, to endeavour to quiet the multitude; and I advanced myſelf, along with General Duphez and Sherlock, to invite the troops to ceaſe their fire, and to retire without the French juriſdiction.

"Brave General Duphez, accuſtomed to conquer, threw himſelf among the bayonets of the Pope's ſoldiers; he prevented one from charging, and avoided the puſh of another.—He was ſimply mediator between the two parties. Miſled by his courage, he proceeded as far as the gate Septimiana. A ſoldier fired a muſket at him, and the contents lodged in his breaſt. He fell, but roſe again, and ſupported himſelf on his ſabre. A ſecond ſhot extended him on the pavement and about fifty more were directed againſt his inanimate body. This brave warrior was to have been married next day to my ſiſter in-law.

"Though protected by all the French Artiſts and Military who could gather round me, I regained the Palace with much difficulty, which I found filled with the dead, the dying, and the fugitives.

"It was now ſix o'clock. Two hours had paſſed ſince the maſſacre of General Duphez, and no Member of the Government had yet appeared. The Spaniſh and Tuſcan Miniſters only haſtened to the French Palace, to ſhare in the dangers to which I was expoſed.

"No official correſpondence took place between the Cardinal Secretary of State and me until eleven in the evening. I thought it my duty to leave Rome; and at ſix in the morning of the 9th Nivoſe, fourteen hours after the murder of General Duphez, I quitted this criminal city, to go to Florence."

Joſeph Buonaparte concludes his letter by ſtating, that he will ſoon repair to Paris, to give farther accounts of the crimes of the Court of Rome and to conſult with the Directory on the puniſhment which ought to be inflicted upon a Government as cruel as perfidious.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to Citizen Joſeph Buonaparte.

PARIS, 22d Nivoſe—Jan. 11.

"I have received Citizen, the diſtreſſing letters which you wrote to me, on the ſhocking events which took place at Rome on the 28th of Nivoſe. The moſt baſe and perfidious villiany could not have been carried to a greater length. The French Republic will have a reparation worthy of herſelf; of this you may be certain. Receive, then this aſſurance, the only conſolation which can be given to him who has ſeen one of the beſt friends, and one of the moſt intrepid defenders of the Republic, die by his ſide.

"Notwithſtanding the care you have taken to conceal almoſt every thing which perſonally relates to your conduct on that horrible day, you have not prevented us from diſcovering that you have ſupported with magnanimity the honor of the French name."

LONDON, January 13.

Citizen Talleyrand Perigord, the actual French miniſter for foreign affairs, has written a letter to citizen Caillard, the miniſter of the Directory, at Berlin, directing him to repreſent to the King of Pruſſia, that the dominions of the Duke of Brunſwick are a new Coblentz, and a rallying point for emigrants; and to requeſt his Majeſty would cauſe the Duke to expel from his duchy, without diſtinction of age or ſex, the proſcribed and emigrated French refugees, whoſe number amounts in the whole, to 4000 perſons.—The young King having complied with this requeſt, the Duke has found himſelf obliged to order all emigrated or proſcribed French families to quit his dominions within a month's time.

Among theſe unfortunate exiles, is the archbiſhop of Rheims, uncle of citizen Talleyrand, and alſo the mother of this miniſter.—About 3000 of theſe proſcribed perſons, being deſtitute of all means to raiſe the expences neceſſarily attending their removal, the country people have made a collection to ſupply them with money. Louis XVIII. on being informed of this order of expulſion, deſpatched a courier to Peterſburgh, to requeſt permiſſion, as is generally ſuppoſed, to withdraw to Mittua.

All the lateſt accounts from Germany coincide in ſtating, that this meaſure of expulſion is to be extended throughout that country.

Letters from Hamburgh, received by the laſt mail adviſe, that though ſimilar orders had not then been given by the magiſtrates of that city, they were daily expected; and it is generally believed, that the terroriſt, Leonard Bourdon, who has been ſent to that city and to all the ſea port towns on the Baltic, to cauſe the recent proſcription againſt the Britiſh trade to be carried into effect, is charged to deliver this mandate to the Senate; and probably alſo to demand the expulſion of Britiſh ſhips from the port of Hamburgh. The proſcription of emigrants has already been executed throughout Switzerland with great rigour. The canton of Soleure only deſired to exempt from the general doom, perſons upwards of 60 years old, and alſo women and children; but this requeſt was refuſed.

The mind cannot reflect on a meaſure of this nature, without the moſt painful ſenſations—To ſee a government, profeſſing in all its public acts to be the avenger of the rights of humanity, outraged by tyrants who lay the rod of Herod in wanton cruelty on the unfortunate victims of the revolution, is a ſubject of deep regret. It is equally ſo, to ſee a young and virtuous King, ſcarce ſeated on the throne, give up his independence, and ſubmit to the imperious orders of a faction of regicides and anarchiſts, who oblige him to violate the moſt ſacred rights of hoſpitality. What confidence can a monarch inſpire amongſt his political relations, who, trembling before the common enemy of all kings and ſovereigns, is not poſſeſſed of ſufficient fleadineſs and firmneſs to maintain his own dignity; but condeſcends to become the organ and miniſter of that monſtrous power, which makes the moſt extravagant and arbitrary diſplay of its ſtrength in the face of indignant yet ſubmiſſive Europe.

Charles II. was allowed to live in peace in Holland, almoſt under the eyes of Cromwell. James II was permitted to hold a ſplendid Court at St. Germain-en-Laye, without being perſecuted by William III. What immenſe progreſs the new revolutioniſts have made in the art of proſcription ſince thoſe periods.

January 18

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 11.

Lord Grantham gave notice, that he ſhould to-morrow move that an account of ſuch voluntary contributions as might be made by their Lordſhips, be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Grenville then brought down to the houſe the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

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"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that his Majeſty has received various advices of preparations made, and meaſures taken in France, apparently in purſuance of a deſign, openly and repeatedly profeſſed, of attempting the Invaſion of theſe kingdoms.

"His Majeſty is firmly perſuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his ſubjects, ſtruggling for whatever is moſt dear to them, ſuch an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confuſion and ruin of thoſe who may be engaged in it. But his Majeſty, in his anxious concern for the ſafety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no ſuitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majeſty, therefore, in purſuance of the act paſſed for providing for the Augmentation of the Militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the Houſe of Lords, to the end, that his Majeſty may cauſe the ſaid militia, or ſuch part thereof as he ſhall think neceſſary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require."

The meſſage being read,

Lord Grenville moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty thanking him for his gracious meſſage, and promiſing the determination of the Houſe to adopt ſuch efficacious meaſures as the exigencies of the times required.

This motion was put and agreed to *nem diſſ.*

The aſſeſſed tax bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRSENTATIVES.

Thurſday, March 8

MR. Sewall from the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's Speech, as relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, and alſo the Meſſage of the Preſident of Monday laſt, reported in part as follows:

"That conſidering the increaſing dangers which threaten the peace and ſecurity of the United States, and to which their extenſive ſea-coaſt, and their domeſtic as well as foreign commerce, are alarmingly expoſed, the neceſſary proviſions of a maritime defence ought to receive the earneſt and immediate attention of Congreſs; and eſpecially recommend a concurrence, without delay, in the reſolutions now before the Houſe of Repreſentatives reported to them on the 12th of January laſt *

"The committee further report, that a conſiderable ſum remains unexpended of the ſums heretofore appropriated for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States as appears by the ſtatement from the Department of War exhibited herewith and that, in the opinion of the committee, a further appropriation, and a more vigorous regard to this important object has become immediately neceſſary †

"They further report, that in the view which on ſeveral occaſions this committee have taken on the ſubject of providing a naval armament, they have not failed to obſerve, the apparently enormous expences and unaccountable delays, have attended every attempt of this kind.

"It has appeared to them, that a better economy might be introduced into this branch of the public expenditure by eſtabliſhing in the War Department ſome officer who ſhall be employed in the immediate ſuperintendance of the naval concerns of the United States.

"The Department of War, as at preſent eſtabliſhed, is unſuitable for the purpoſe eſpecially conſidering its ſtationary ſituation, and how much it is occupied by numerous cares, of a nature very different.

"On theſe ſubjects they recommend the following reſolutions to be adopted, viz.

"Reſolved, that the ſum of in addition to the ſum of remaining unexpended of former appropriations, be appropriated to fortify the ports and harbors of the United States.

"Reſolved, that there be eſtabliſhed in the Department of War a Commiſſioner of Marine who ſhall have charge of the conſtruction, and ſupplies of the public veſſels of the United States, and of all other matters relating to their naval concerns, which ſhall be entruſted to him according to law."

This report having been read, a motion was made to refer it to the ſame committee of the whole to whom had been referred a former report on this ſubject.

Mr. Harper believed it would be moſt proper to refer all theſe ſubjects to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, as this was a committee which had always a preference to all others. He therefore moved to diſcharge the committee of the whole who had this buſineſs heretofore under conſideration, in order to refer the whole to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Agreed, and referred accordingly.

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* *Theſe reſolutions propoſed appropriations for completing and equipping for ſea, the frigates United States, Conſtitution and Conſtellation, and for the pay and ſubſiſtance of the crews, and for the wear, loſſes and expenditures of ammunition, and other current and contingent expenſes of the naval armament; alſo to authoriſe the Preſident to purchaſe, whenever in his opinion the public ſervice ſhall require it, not exceeding veſſels, ſuitable to be employed as public armed veſſels for the defence of our ſea coaſts and to cauſe them to be armed equipped and employed in like manner and on the ſame terms of pay, &c as are directed for the naval armament and that dollars be appropriated for the expenſe thereof; and alſo that the Preſident be authoriſed to eſtabliſh a foundry for caſting cannon for the uſe of the United States and that dollars be appropriated for purcheſing the neceſſary buildings, implements, &c. for ſuch eſtabliſhment.*

† *The amount of the balance unexpended according to the ſtatement annexed to this report is 96,683 dollars.*

A Letter to the Republican.

HONORED SIR,

HAVING examined with candor the *merit* of your firſt performance in the Mercury of the 13th, your ſecond now comes in courſe for conſideration. And how imprudent is your firſt ſentence? "Any thing but the Britiſh," ſay you, "ſhout the true Republicans." Did you not anticipate the reply that will be made to this by our antagoniſts? I will tell you then what it will juſtly be. "You Democrats, it will be ſaid, ſtand now confeſſedly ready to join with any, and all factions.—Should a miniſter from Algiers arrive at the Southward, and apply to ſome of your leaders the *grand ſpring* of action, with a view to raiſe a Mahometan party, we ſhould ſee you all arranged under the Mooriſh Creſcent, as well as the ſtreaming livery of the infamous "Egalité"* We ſhould ſee you ſurrounding with acclamations of idolatry, loud as an Indian war whoop, the Death's head and hammock of Barbary, beneath which our brethren have ſuffered torture and death; as well as the tri coloured flag of the terrible republic, which has been to us a ſignal of rapine, on every wave that waſts our Commerce. Such, it will be ſaid, are your true democrats, who have long ſince diſcarded patriotiſm, and have at length unfettered themſelves from the narrow ſelfiſh feelings of natural affection." Nor will this be ſtretching your words beyond the latitude they admit; and inſtead of conſtruing away their meaning, as is our faſhion, I can only condemn your folly for developing principles, which, though we poſſeſs, we ought not at this time to avow.

As for your inſinuation, that all men, however ignorant, &c. &c. are adequate to the cares of government it is not exceptionable, as it is what all true democrats declare to be their opinion. It is true moſt ſenſible men think differently on the ſubject, but you know, my friend, we are not biaſſed by names, and are free from that prejudice, which Watts calls the "prejudice of authority." Hence I eſteem the following extracts unworthy of a comment! "A man," ſays an ariſtocratic writer, "muſt ſerve an apprenticeſhip before "he is qualified for any mechanical employ-"ment; and how ſhall one be qualified to "govern nations without any inſtruction in "the art? Is the ſcience of politics more "ſimple or more eaſily acquired than an ordinary handicraft? Or is it eaſier to manage affairs of ſtate than to tan a hide or plain a board"† Another writer equally frivolous, and of the ſame principles obſerves, "However well qualified *a cobbler* may be "for *mending ſhoes*, we cannot think him "equally well qualified for *mending* laws, or "giving a new *ſole* to the conſtitution. We "fear in ſuch an undertaking he never would "loſe ſight of his profeſſion but make a "clumſy piece of *patchwork* of it, at beſt! "A cobbler may doubtleſs be an honeſt man, "and uſeful citizen; but, if he is prudent "he will leave the riſk of legiſlation and "reformation to more ſkilful workmen, and "follow the advice of the old adage," ne "ſutor ultra crepidam," which for the benefit of the heroes of democracy we thus "venture to tranſlate, *let not the cobler go be-*"*yond his laſt.*" ‡

In your next ſentences, my friend, you have committed a fatal error, in departing from the maxim "never to lie but when it is "neceſſary, or when there is ſome chance, "that the falſehood will gain ſome believers." Who, then, in your artleſs, uncouth, blunt manner, would have accuſed the men of property with "bearing down mechanics "and labourers into the duſt," when it is a fact univerſally acknowledged that there is not a place on the continent, where the labourer is treated with more hoſpitality by his employer, or paid with more punctuality?—Who would have idly charged them with being deeply engaged in political concerns, when their neglect of them is a ſubject of general complaint among the federaliſts; and when two or three of us zealous patriots with about forty or fifty of our fellow-partizans pass what votes we pleaſe about treaties, flag ſtaff. &c. &c. while there are four hundred freemen in the town; your fictions therefore in this caſe was blundering with a witneſs to it, as Bays ſays, and almoſt juſtifies the impudence of the Examiner in calling you a *gooſe*.

You committed another egregious error, my friend, in inſinuating that all true Democrats, *like you and I*, denounced the guillotine or baniſhment to all thoſe, who differed from them in political opinions. For tho' they have mobbed the federal Judges at the Southward, for their charges (which I propoſe we ſhould do here if they are ariſtocratical);—tho' they burnt a ſchooner at Boſton becauſe ſhe belonged to an Engliſhman;—and tho' they ſtoned Hamilton in New-York for defending the treaty, and burnt poor Gov. Jay in effigy *here* for framing it, yet I think it was improper to avow at preſent that we ſhould make this the rule of our conduct, whenever we have power to accompliſh our deſigns.—The knowledge of many people is ſo imperfect in the true theory of democratic liberty, that at this moment they may be ſhocked at our cheats of adding practice to our ſpeculations. In France it has coſt time, toil, tumult and trouble, to eſtabliſh the freedom *we* contend for, and we are not yet ſtrong enough to attempt here with ſucceſs, the ſyſtem of Robeſpierre.

I think, by this time, my dear friend, you muſt be convinced that our opinions need not

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* *The French flag was formed from the livery of the ſervants of the Duke of Orleans.*

† *Young's Eſſays.* ‡ *Jacobiniads.*

who endeavour to infil into the inferior ranks of society a jealousy against the first classes, and promise them the support of France. Our safety and welfare depend on the closest and firmest union

PARIS, January 6.

The English fleet which left Lisbon the 1st of November for Gibraltar, laden with provisions and every kind of warlike stores, convoyed by the frigates Andromache and Alcimene, arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar, where it was attacked by twenty three Spanish gunboats from Algeziras. The Prince William, a transport, commanded by Capt. Smith, and the Tartarus, of London, were taken after a long and obstinate battle, in which Capt. Smith lost his life. This accident was owing to a sudden calm. The rest of the English fleet, consisting of more than twenty vessels, got safe into port.

We hear from Brussels, that all the troops, which were to have marched to join the Army of England, have received counter orders.

English contraband goods to the amount of thirty millions of livres, have lately been seized on the Lake of Geneva.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of January 1.

A citizen paid his homage to the council by an ode, entitled "*War to the English*;" and another, named Mittier, sent a theatrical piece, called, "*The Descent on England!*" Among the number of patriotic gifts, which daily increase, that of a poor Rentier, (annuitan) was remarkable, who sent six livres, towards exterminating as he said, all the English!—Honorable mention.

January 14.

(JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of Rome, has quitted that country. It seems some disposition has been exhibited by the people, for an Insurrection. They applied for aid to the French Minister—*he says* he tried to dissuade them from the attempt as unlikely of success—but they persevered in their plan The following is the latter part of his letter on the subject.)

"On my return home, I found General Duphot and adjutant general Sherlock waiting for me. We conversed upon the childish attempt that had been made at a revolution during the night before. We had sat down to table when the porter came and informed me, that about 20 men had presented themselves at the gate of the palace crying "Live the Republic! Live the Roman People!"—One of them insisted upon speaking to me.—He had the appearance of a wild fanatic, and said, "We are free, and we come to demand the support of France." I replied to this extravagance by defiring him and his companions to retire immediately from the jurisdiction of France, or otherwise that I should take strong measures against them. The military men who were with me endeavoured to convince them of the folly of their enterprize.—Were the government of the town, said General Sherlock, to point a single cannon against you, what would become of your pretended liberty? Upon this the man withdrew.

"A French artist came and informed me, that the number of the multitude without, increased, that handfuls of pastries were thrown among them, and that the entry to the court was obstructed. I dressed myself in my diplomatic robe, and went into the court accompanied by the French officers who were then in the palace. I heard a long discharge of musketry. A party of cavalry had penetrated into the midst of the French jurisdiction. A great multitude filled the court, and the different stairs. But soon there were only to be seen persons dying, intimidated fugitives, and bold enthusiasts.

"A company of fusileers closely followed the cavalry, I ordered them to withdraw from the jurisdiction of France. They fell back some steps, and the people advanced in proportion as they retired. But it appears that the Papal troops had only made this retrograde motion in order to be out of the reach of pistol shot and to be able to make a general discharge of their muskets without any danger to themselves. I desired the aide de camp Beauharnais, and another French officer, to endeavour to quiet the multitude; and I advanced myself, along with Generals Duphot and Sherlock, to invite the troops to cease their fire, and to retire without the French jurisdiction.

"Brave General Duphot, accustomed to conquer, threw himself among the bayonets of the Pope's soldiers; he prevented one from charging, and avoided the push of another.—He was simply mediator between the two parties. Misled by his courage, he proceeded as far as the gate Septimiana. A soldier fired a musket at him, and the contents lodged in his breast. He fell, but rose again, and supported himself on his sabre. A second shot extended him on the pavement and about fifty more were directed against his inanimate body. This brave warrior was to have been married next day to my sister-in-law.

"Though protected by all the French Artists and Military who could gather round me, I regained the Palace with much difficulty, which I found filled with the dead, the dying, and the fugitives.

"It was now six o'clock. Two hours had passed since the massacre of General Duphot, and no Member of the Government had yet appeared. The Spanish and Tuscan Ministers only hastened to the French Palace, to share in the dangers to which I was exposed.

"No official correspondence took place between the Cardinal Secretary of State and me until eleven in the evening. I thought it my duty to leave Rome; and at six in the morning of the 9th Nivose, fourteen hours after the murder of General Duphot, I quitted this criminal city, to go to Florence."

Joseph Buonaparte concludes his letter by stating, that he will soon repair to Paris, to give farther accounts of the crimes of the Court of Rome and to consult with the Directory on the punishment which ought to be inflicted upon a Government as cruel as perfidious.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Citizen Joseph Buonaparte.

PARIS, 22d Nivose—Jan. 11.

"I have received Citizen, the distressing letters which you wrote to me, on the shocking events which took place at Rome on the 28th of Nivose. The most base and perfidious villiany could not have been carried to a greater length. The French Republic will have a reparation worthy of herself; of this you may be certain. Receive, then this assurance, the only consolation which can be given to him who has seen one of the best friends, and one of the most intrepid defenders of the Republic, die by his side.

"Notwithstanding the care you have taken to conceal almost every thing which personally relates to your conduct on that horrible day, you have not prevented us from discovering that you have supported with magnanimity the honor of the French name."

LONDON, January 13.

Citizen Talleyrand Perigord, the actual French minister for foreign affairs, has written a letter to citizen Caillard, the minister of the Directory, at Berlin, directing him to represent to the King of Prussia, that the dominions of the Duke of Brunswick are a new Coblentz, and a rallying point for emigrants; and to request his Majesty would cause the Duke to expel from his duchy, without distinction of age or sex, the proscribed and emigrated French refugees, whose number amounts in the whole, to 4000 persons.—The young King having complied with this request, the Duke has found himself obliged to order all emigrated or proscribed French families to quit his dominions within a month's time.

Among these unfortunate exiles, is the archbishop of Rheims, uncle of citizen Talleyrand, and also the mother of this minister.—About 1000 of these proscribed persons, being destitute of all means to raise the expences necessarily attending their removal, the country people have made a collection to supply them with money. Louis XVIII. on being informed of this order of expulsion, despatched a courier to Petersburgh, to request permission, as is generally supposed, to withdraw to Mittua.

All the latest accounts from Germany coincide in stating, that this measure of expulsion is to be extended throughout that country.

Letters from Hamburgh, received by the last mail advise, that though similar orders had not then been given by the magistrates of that city, they were daily expected; and it is generally believed, that the terrorist, Leonard Bourdon, who has been sent to that city and to all the sea port towns on the Baltic, to cause the recent proscription against the British trade to be carried into effect, is charged to deliver this mandate to the Senate; and probably also to demand the expulsion of British ships from the port of Hamburgh. The proscription of emigrants has already been executed throughout Switzerland with great rigour. The canton of Soleure only desired to exempt from the general doom, persons upwards of 60 years old, and also women and children; but this request was refused.

The mind cannot reflect on a measure of this nature, without the most painful sensations—To see a government, professing in all its public acts to be the avenger of the rights of humanity, outraged by tyrants who lay the rod of Herod in wanton cruelty on the unfortunate victims of the revolution, is a subject of deep regret. It is equally so, to see a young and virtuous King, scarce seated on the throne, give up his independence, and submit to the imperious orders of a faction of regicides and anarchists, who oblige him to violate the most sacred rights of hospitality. What confidence can a monarch inspire amongst his political relations, who, trembling before the common enemy of all kings and sovereigns, is not possessed of sufficient steadiness and firmness to maintain his own dignity; but condescends to become the organ and minister of that monstrous power, which makes the most extravagant and arbitrary display of its strength in the face of indignant yet submissive Europe.

Charles II. was allowed to live in peace in Holland, almost under the eyes of Cromwell. James II. was permitted to hold a splendid Court at St. Germain-en-Laye, without being persecuted by William III. What immense progress the new revolutionists have made in the art of proscription since those periods.

January 18

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 11.

Lord Garrington gave notice, that he should to-morrow move that an account of such voluntary contributions as might be made by their Lordships, be laid before the House.

Lord Grenville then brought down to the house the following message from his Majesty:

"G R

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received various advices of preparations made, and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the Invasion of these kingdoms.

"His Majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his subjects, struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, if attempted, will terminate in the confusion and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majesty, therefore, in pursuance of the act passed for providing for the Augmentation of the Militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords, to the end, that his Majesty may cause the said militia, or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

The message being read,

Lord Grenville moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty thanking him for his gracious message, and promising the determination of the House to adopt such efficacious measures as the exigencies of the times required.

This motion was put and agreed to *nem. diss.*

The assessed tax bill was read a third time, and passed.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 8

MR. Sewall from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Speech, as relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, and also the Message of the President of Monday last, reported in part as follows:

"That considering the increasing dangers which threaten the peace and security of the United States, and to which their extensive sea-coast, and their domestic as well as foreign commerce, are alarmingly exposed, the necessary provisions of a maritime defence ought to receive the earnest and immediate attention of Congress; and especially recommend a concurrence, without delay, in the resolutions now before the House of Representatives reported to them on the 12th of January last *

"The committee further report, that a considerable sum remains unexpended of the sums heretofore appropriated for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States as appears by the statement from the Department of War exhibited herewith and that, in the opinion of the committee, a further appropriation, and a more vigorous regard to this important object has become immediately necessary †

"They further report, that in the view which on several occasions this committee have taken on the subject of providing a naval armament, they have not failed to observe, the apparently enormous expenses and unaccountable delays, have attended every attempt of this kind.

"It has appeared to them, that a better economy might be introduced into this branch of the public expenditure by establishing in the War Department some officer who shall be employed in the immediate superintendance of the naval concerns of the United States.

"The Department of War, as at present established, is unsuitable for the purpose especially considering its stationary situation, and how much it is occupied by numerous cares, of a nature very different.

"On these subjects they recommend the following resolutions to be adopted, viz.

"Resolved, that the sum of in addition to the sum of remaining unexpended of former appropriations, be appropriated to fortify the ports and harbors of the United States.

"Resolved, that there be established in the Department of War a Commissioner of Marine who shall have charge of the construction, and supplies of the public vessels of the United States, and of all other matters relating to their naval concerns, which shall be entrusted to him according to law."

This report having been read, a motion was made to refer it to the same committee of the whole to whom had been referred a former report on this subject.

Mr. Harper believed it would be most proper to refer all these subjects to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, as this was a committee which had always a preference to all others. He therefore moved to discharge the committee of the whole who had this business heretofore under consideration, in order to refer the whole to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Agreed, and referred accordingly.

* *These resolutions proposed appropriations for completing and equipping for sea, the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation, and for the pay and subsistance of the crews, and for the wear, losses and expenditures of ammunition, and other current and contingent expenses of the naval armament; also to authorise the President to purchase, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require it, not exceeding vessels, suitable to be employed as public armed vessels for the defence of our sea coasts and to cause them to be armed equipped and employed in like manner and on the same terms of pay, &c. as are directed for the naval armament and that dollars be appropriated for the expense thereof; and also that the President be authorised to establish a foundry for casting cannon for the use of the United States and that dollars be appropriated for purchasing the necessary buildings, implements, &c. for such establishment.*

† *The amount of the balance unexpended according to the statement annexed to this report is 96,683 dollars.*

A Letter to the Republican.

HONORED SIR,

HAVING examined with candor the *merit* of your first performance in the Mercury of the 13th, your second now comes in course for consideration. And how imprudent is your first sentence? "Any thing but the British," say you, "shoot the true Republicans." Did you not anticipate the reply that will be made to this by our antagonists? I will tell you then what it will justly be. "You Democrats, it will be said, stand now confessedly ready to join with any, and all factions.—Should a minister from Algiers arrive at the Southward, and apply to some of your leaders the *grand spring* of action, with a view to raise a Mahometan party, we should see you all arranged under the Moorish Crescent, as well as the streaming livery of the infamous "Egalité"* We should see you surrounding with acclamations of idolatry, loud as an Indian war whoop, the Death's head and half moon of Barbary, beneath which our brethren have suffered torture and death; as well as the tri coloured flag of the terrible republic, which has been to us a signal of rapine, on every wave that wafts our Commerce. Such, it will be said, are your true democrats, who have long since discarded patriotism, and have at length unfettered themselves from the narrow selfish feelings of natural affection." Nor will this be stretching your words beyond the latitude they admit; and instead of construing away their meaning, as is our fashion, I can only condemn your folly for developing principles, which, though we profess, we ought not at this time to avow.

As for your insinuation, that all men, however ignorant, &c. &c. are adequate to the cares of government it is not exceptionable, as it is what all true democrats declare to be their opinion. It is true most sensible men think differently on the subject, but you know, my friend, we are not biassed by names, and are free from that prejudice, which Watts calls the "prejudice of authority." Hence I esteem the following extracts unworthy of a comment! "A man," says an aristocratic writer, "must serve an apprenticeship before "he is qualified for any mechanical employ-"ment; and how shall one be qualified to "govern nations without any instruction in "the art? Is the science of politics more "simple or more easily acquired than an or-"dinary handicraft? Or is it easier to man-"age affairs of state than to tan a hide or "plain a board"† Another writer equally frivolous, and of the same principles observes, "However well qualified *a coböler* may be "for *mending shoes*, we cannot think him "equally well qualified for *mending* laws, or "giving a new *sole* to the constitution. We "fear in such an undertaking he never would "lose sight of his profession but make a "clumsy piece of *patchwork* of it, at best! "A cobbler may doubtless be an honest man, "and useful citizen; but, if he is prudent "he will leave the task of legislation and "reformation to more skillful workmen, and "follow the advice of the old adage," ne "sutor ultra crepidam," which for the ben-"efit of the heroes of democracy we thus "venture to translate, *let not the cobler go be-"yond his last.*" ‡

In your next sentences, my friend, you have committed a fatal error, in departing from the maxim "never to lie but when it is "necessary, or when there is some chance, "that the falsehood will gain some believ-"ers." Who, then, in your artless, uncouth, blunt manner, would have accused the men of property with "bearing down mechanics "and labourers into the dust," when it is a fact universally acknowledged that there is not a place on the continent, where the labourer is treated with more hospitality by his employer, or paid with more punctuality?—Who would have idly charged them with being deeply engaged in political concerns, when their neglect of them is a subject of general complaint among the federalists; and when two or three of us zealous patriots with about forty or fifty of our fellow-partizans pass what votes we please about treaties, flag staff. &c. &c. while there are four hundred freemen in the town; your fictions therefore in this case was blundering with a witness to it, as Bays says, and almost justifies the impudence of the Examiner in calling you a *goose*.

You committed another egregious error, my friend, in insinuating that all true Democrats, *like you and I*, denounced the guillotine or banishment to all those, who differed from them in political opinions. For tho' they have mobbed the federal Judges at the Southward, for their charges (which I propose we should do here if they are aristocratical);—tho' they burnt a schooner at Boston because she belonged to an Englishman;—and tho' they stoned Hamilton in New-York for defending the treaty, and burnt poor Gov. Jay in effigy *here* for framing it, yet I think it was improper to avow at present that we should make this the rule of our conduct, whenever we have power to accomplish our designs.—The knowledge of many people is so imperfect in the true theory of democratic liberty, that at this moment they may be shocked at our threats of adding practice to our speculations. In France it has cost time, toil, tumult and trouble, to establish the freedom *we* contend for, and we are not yet strong enough to attempt here with success, the system of Robespierre.

I think, by this time, my dear friend, you must be convinced that our opinions need not

* *The French flag was formed from the livery of the servants of the Duke of Orleans.*

† *Young's Essays.* ‡ *Jacobiniads.*

such defence, the times demand not such assistance as you are capable of affording thro' the medium of the press. Be therefore persuaded to persevere in your truly republican harangues, where nothing but passion and vociferation are necessary to gain you applause; but leave the press to abler heads, who go one step beyond you, and add sentiment to expression. With this advice, and a wish that you will submit alone your conduct, and not your writings to the Bar of public opinion, I subscribe myself, with due respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

A DEMOCRAT.

BALTIMORE, March 14

This day arrived the ship Thereta, Captain Boyle, 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Boyle left Bourdeaux 31 of February, and brings Paris papers to the 20th Jan. and from Bourdeaux to Jan. 27, which he has promised us a perusal of. He says that two of the American Commissioners, Messieurs Pinckney and Gerry would leave Paris, one of whom would take passage in the Pomona, of Alexandria, which would sail in two weeks.—Mr. Marshall was to remain until circumstances ordered otherwise. The decree respecting neutral vessels with British manufactures on board, had been ratified a few days previous to Capt. Boyle's sailing. No military operation of importance had taken place, but the greatest exertions continued to be made for the invasion of England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

BY AUTHORITY.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

FOR THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

David Kels, of Pennsylvania,	1st Lieut.
John Mullowney, do.	2d do.
James Barron, of Virginia,	3d do.
Charles Stewart of Pennsylvania,	4th do.
William Macrea, of Virginia,	1st Lieut. of Marines.
George Gillaspie, of New-York,	Surgeon.
John Burtus, of Penns.	1st Surgeon's Mate.

FOR THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Benjamin Lee of Massachusetts,	1st Lieut.
Richard C. Beal, of ditto,	3d do.
Isaac Hull, of ditto,	4th do.
Lemuel Clark, of ditto,	Lieut. of Marines.
William Reed, of ditto,	Surgeon.
Charles Blake, of ditto,	1st Surgeon's Mate.

FOR THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

John Rogers, of Maryland,	Second Lieut.
William Cooper, of Virginia,	Third do.
Philip Edwards, of Maryland,	Lieut. of Mar.
George Balfour, of Virginia,	Surgeon.
Isaac Henry, of Pennsylvania,	Surg. Mate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Under the United States.

John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his Majesty the King of Prussia, to be a Commissioner with full powers to negociate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Sweden.

Edward Hopman, of Connecticut, to be master of a revenue cutter.

Samuel Winslow, of Massachusetts, to be Surveyor and Inspector for the Port of Thomaston.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

A gentleman who came passenger in the British January Packet, informs, that the voluntary contributions in Great-Britain were numerous; and that it was the general opinion they would amount to seven millions sterling; ——that the Royal family had contributed 200,000 l.—that the number of troops in arms, amounted to 130 000;—and that the people of England were in no dread of an invasion.—The stocks stood at 48

Tempest in the Dutch Convention.

In a discussion in the Dutch Convention of 11th December on the subject of their navy, there happened a shameful fracas without example. "About 30 members rose greatly agitated, in the same instant, rushed into the middle of the hall, and were on the point of coming to blows. It was in vain the President thundered out "to order," "to order." The galleries took an active part in these violent agitations, and it was some time before peace was restored, by adjourning the question to next day.

March 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship Piguo, Captain Sinclair, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, last from Cape Nichola Mole.

By her we hear that orders had arrived there for the the English to *evacuate Port au Prince* with all possible speed.

More than fifty of the merchants of Alexandria have agreed to receive Pistareens at 25 cents each.

Three men were taken up last week at Perth Amboy, and committed to the goal in New Brunswick, who belonged to the English frigate Hermoine, whose crew seized the ship, murdered the officers, and delivered her up to the Spaniards at Laguira in September last.

Despatches from India over land announce that Tippoo Saib is determined to profit by the present favourable circumstances. His dispositions are to menacing (to the English possessions) and his preparations so formidable that it was judged expedient to send over an express to England, who has performed the journey in 3 months and 15 days.

NEWPORT, March 27.

The following important Message from the President of the United States, relative to the Negociation with the French Republic, was read in the House of Representatives on Monday the 19th inst; and upon motion referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union:

Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE despatches, from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned, in my message, to both Houses of Congress on the fifth instant, have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjustment of the differences, between the two nations, have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me, to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation, that the objects of their mission, can be accomplished, on terms compatible, with the safety, honor, or the essential interests of the nation.

This result, cannot with justice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indisposition to forego, secondary interests for the preservation of Peace.—Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid by all reasonable concessions any participation in the contentions of Europe, the power vested in our Envoys, were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence, which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism and integrity of the characters to whom the negociations was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing, which could have insured, or contributed to, success, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing further which can be attempted consistently with maxims, for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis, of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations, which have been formerly made, and to exhort you, to adopt with promptitude, decision and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portion of our territory; for replenishing our Arsenals, establishing Foundries and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue, as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences and supply the deficiencies, which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

The present state of things, is so essentially different, from that, in which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels, of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle, on which those orders were issued, has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion, that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigor and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
19 March, 1798

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 12, Mr. Champlin presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Warren, in this State, praying that the Warren River may be staked out at the Expence of the United States, which Petition was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with Power to Report by Bill or otherwise.

The amount of Exports from the United States, from the 1st of October 1796 to the 30th of September, 1797, is 51,295 710 Dollars.

Last Evening arrived here the Ship Arethusa, Capt. Durkin, from Bengal, bound to New York. On his Passage he spoke the Ship America, from Tranquebar, bound to Philadelphia, out 14 Days, all well, intending to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIED.]—At South-Kingstown, on the 20th Instant, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Merchant, of South Kingstown, to the accomplished Miss NANCY DOCKRAY, eldest Daughter of Mr. John B. Dockray, Merchant, of the same Place.

DIED]—At South Kingstown, suddenly, in the Morning of the 14th Instant, Major EBENEZER ADAMS, in the 60th Year of his Age, supposed in a Fit of the Apoplexy.

"REPUBLICAN" *is unavoidably omitted this Day for want of Room.*

An excellent Garden Lot (upon the Hill) for Sale, if applied for soon. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 25, 1798.

Mr. PRINTER,

I ARRIVED this Evening from Porto Rico, by the Way of Philadelphia and New York, having been captured in the Sloop Lilly, on 31st Jan. last, in Lat. 25: 30, Long. 68: 00, by the French Privateer Vengeance.—When I was first taken, I was used as well as I could expect, by the Captain of the Privateer; but as I was bound to Jamaica, he took out my Mate, and Part of my Crew; and put on board of my Vessel 7 Men, and ordered her for Porto Rico:—At my Arrival there, I and my Crew were treated with the utmost Contempt, as well as our American Flag; they hoisted French Colours over the American Colours, and the American Colours Union down: They likewise deprived me of all my small Stores, and reduced my Living to nothing but Beef and Bread, and detained me on board Five Days, not allowing any American Masters of Vessels to come on board;—on the 6th Day, after much Importunity, I gained Liberty to go on Shore; on the 7th Day after my Arrival at Porto Rico, previous to any Trial, they took out my Mast, to make one for their Privateer.——I feel myself very much indebted to Capt. Thomas Woodward, and Mr. Robert Ritchey, Supercargo of the Brig Maria, of Philadelphia, for their particular Attention to me in my distressed Situation, who during my Detention on board my Vessel, sent me my Meals regularly.——Real Necessity obliged me to abandon my Vessel, and take Passage in the aforesaid Brig Maria.

HOLDER TALLMAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 26

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Sally, Waldo,	Providence
Snow Hope, Brownell,	Havanna
Schooner Neptune, Gladding,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Rosanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
—— Lark, Churchill,	York-Town
—— Eagle, Greene,	Baltimore
—— America, Borden,	Norfolk

THE Members of the Newport Association of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS are requested to meet at Mrs. PENROSE's Hall, in the Church Lane, on the second Day of the next Month, at 7, P. M.

Per Order.

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

3d Month, 26th, 1798

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Jamaica Spirits, West India & New-England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Wines; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Teas; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; fresh Raisins, &c. &c.—Which they will supply Shopkeepers at the most moderate Rates, and on liberal Credits.——ALSO,

150 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, and 20 Barrels Beef.

Newport, March 26, 1798.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of SARAH THURSTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate to make Payment.

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Executor.*

3d Mo 26th, 1798.

Washington ss. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twentieth Day of *March A D.* 1798, SUSANNAH DYRE, of *North-Kingstown*, in said County, Wife of CHARLES DYRE, jun. by *John Hagadorn*, Esq; her Attorney, lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court, praying, for divers Causes therein set forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between her and her said Husband be dissolved and Sentence of Divorce be promulged.——This is to give Notice, to the said *Charles Dyre*, jun. or any Person in his Behalf, to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. to be holden at *South-Kingstown*, within and for the County of *Washington* aforesaid, on the Fourth *Monday* of *April* next, and shew Cause why the Prayer of her said Petition should not be granted. JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

Washington ss. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 20th Day of *March, A D* 1798, JANE BATES, late *Whensole, Jane Vincen*, of *Hopkinton*, in the County of *Washington*, Spinster, lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court for the County aforesaid, praying, for divers Causes therein set forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between her and her Husband, SILAS BATES, of *Exeter*, in said County, Labourer, be dissolved, and Sentence of Divorce be pronounced and promulged.—This is therefore to give Notice to the said *Silas*, or any Person in his Behalf, to appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be holden at *South Kingstown*, in and for said County of *Washington*, on the Fourth *Monday* of *April* next, and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted. JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

HAY-SEED, of various Sorts, for Sale, by ASA SHAW, the upper End of Broad-street. *March 27.*

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery at the Newport Academy, Thursday Evening, 22d March, 1798.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq; Moderator,

The following Report was presented, viz.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and Public School Lottery, to examine and adjust the Accounts of the Managers of the said Lottery; Report, that they, in Conformity to their Appointment, have examined and adjusted the said Accounts, and find there is raised by the Lottery the Sum of *Twelve Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars* and *Fourteen Cents*—out of which there will be some Deduction for Expences, &c. unadjusted.

Your Committee further Report, That from a very particular Examination, it appears, that the Managers have conducted said Lottery with the most perfect Regularity and Punctuality; and though attended with great Trouble and much Responsibility, they have very generously declined taking any Commissions, but relinquish the same to the benevolent Purpose for which the Lottery was instituted; and in the Opinion of your Committee, the Managers highly merit the Thanks of the Trustees and the Public, for their Exertions in carrying through, and bringing to a Close, so very extensive and complicated an Undertaking.

CONSTANT TABER
JOHN L. BOSS.
CHRIS. FOWLER, } *Committee.*

Which Report, with the Managers Accounts, being deliberately read and examined, were unanimously received and approved.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of the Trustees be presented to Messrs. *George Gibbs*, and *George Champlin*, for their great Exertions and Faithfulness, in the Management of the Lottery, and for their Generosity in declining to accept of any Commission, or Compensation.

Resolved unanimously, That Messrs. *Constant Taber, John L. Boss, & Chris. Fowler*, be and are hereby appointed a Committee, to receive from the Managers, in Pursuance of their Request, all Notes and Accounts unsettled, and to collect Payment for the same as soon as may be, and to deposit the Cash as collected, in the Bank of Rhode-Island, in the Name of the Trustees, for the Uses to which the Avails of the Lottery were appropriated; and as the Managers of the Lottery have discharged the Trust reposed in them, by accounting with the Trustees for the Avails; and to whom they have transferred the Cash in the Bank of Rhode-Island, which stood in their Names as Managers of the Lottery—they are hereby discharged and acquitted from their Responsibility.

Published by Order of the Trustees,

M. SEIXAS, *Sec'ry.*

March 26, 1798.

OXEN and BULLS.

THE Subscriber having a large sized OX, in good Condition for Work (his Mate being disabled)—is disposed to sell him, or to purchase another.——Any Person having an odd one, that will match it, may have a Chance, either of making a Sale, or a Purchase, by applying to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 22d March, 1798.

N. B. He has a very fine yearling BULL for Sale, or Exchange for a likely one older.—Also, a large coming three years old one, now fattening, and is two thirds fat.

The Intention of Exchange being, a Desire to improve, by crossing the Breed of the Cattle on his Farm.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, March 24, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH HELEY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, 1798, then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756. for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

ſuch defence, the times demand not ſuch aſſiſtance as you are capable of affording thro' the medium of the preſs. Be therefore perſuaded to perſevere in your truly republican harangues, where nothing but paſſion and vociferation are neceſſary to gain you applauſe; but leave the preſs to abler heads, who go one ſtep beyond you, and add ſentiment to expreſſion. With this advice, and a wiſh that you will ſubmit alone your conduct, and not your writings to the Bar of public opinion, I ſubſcribe myſelf, with due reſpect,

Yours, &c. &c.

A DEMOCRAT.

BALTIMORE, March 14

This day arrived the ſhip Thezeia, Captain Boyle, 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Boyle left Bourdeaux 31 of February, and brings Paris papers to the 20th Jan. and from Bourdeaux to Jan. 27, which he has promiſed us a peruſal of. He ſays that two of the American Commiſſioners, Meſſieurs Pinckney and Gerry would leave Paris, one of whom would take paſſage in the Pomona, of Alexandria, which would ſail in two weeks.—Mr. Marſhall was to remain until circumſtances ordered otherwiſe. The decree reſpecting neutral veſſels with Britiſh manufactures on board, had been ratified a few days previous to Capt. Boyle's ſailing. No military operation of importance had taken place, but the greateſt exertions continued to be made for the invaſion of England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

BY AUTHORITY.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

FOR THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

David Kels, of Pennſylvania,	1ſt Lieut.
John Mullowney, do.	2d do.
James Barron, of Virginia,	3d do.
Charles Stewart of Pennſylvania,	4th do.
William Macrea, of Virginia,	1ſt Lieut. of Marines.
George Gillaſpie, of New-York,	Surgeon.
John Burius, of Penn.	1ſt Surgeon's Mate.

FOR THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Benjamin Lee, of Maſſachuſetts,	1ſt Lieut.
Richard C. Beal, of ditto,	3d do.
Iſaac Hull, of ditto,	4th do.
Lemuel Clark, of ditto,	Lieut. of Marines.
William Reed, of ditto,	Surgeon.
Charles Blake, of ditto,	1ſt Surgeon's Mate.

FOR THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

John Rogers, of Maryland,	Second Lieut.
William Cooper, of Virginia,	Third do.
Philip Edwards, of Maryland,	Lieut. of Mar.
George Balfour, of Virginia,	Surgeon.
Iſaac Henry, of Pennſylvania,	Surg. Mate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Under the United States.

John Quincy Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, to be a Commiſſioner with full powers to negociate a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Sweden.

Edward Hinman, of Connecticut, to be maſter of a revenue cutter.

Samuel Winſlow, of Maſſachuſetts, to be Surveyor and Inſpector for the Port of Thomaſton.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Britiſh January Packet, informs, that the voluntary contributions in Great-Britain were numerous; and that it was the general opinion they would amount to ſeven millions ſterling;—that the Royal family had contributed 200,000 l.—that the number of troops in arms, amounted to 130 000;—and that the people of England were in no dread of an invaſion.—The ſtocks ſtood at 48

Tempeſt in the Dutch Convention.

In a diſcuſſion in the Dutch Convention of 11th December on the ſubject of their navy, there happened a ſhameful fracas without example. "About 30 members roſe greatly agitated, in the ſame inſtant, ruſhed into the middle of the hall, and were on the point of coming to blows. It was in vain the Preſident thundered out "to order," "to order." The galleries took an active part in theſe violent agitations, and it was ſome time before peace was reſtored, by adjourning the queſtion to next day.

March 14.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Piguo, Captain Sinclair, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, laſt from Cape Nichola Mole.

By her we hear that orders had arrived there for the the Engliſh to *evacuate Port au Prince* with all poſſible ſpeed.

More than fifty of the merchants of Alexandria have agreed to receive Piſtareens at 25 cents each.

Three men were taken up laſt week at Perth Amboy, and committed to the goal in New Brunſwick, who belonged to the Engliſh frigate Hermoine, whoſe crew ſeized the ſhip, murdered the officers, and delivered her up to the Spaniards at Laguira in September laſt.

Deſpatches from India over land announce that Tippoo Saib is determined to profit by the preſent favourable circumſtances. His diſpoſitions are ſo menacing (to the Engliſh poſſeſſions) and his preparations ſo formidable that it was judged expedient to ſend over an expreſs to England, who has performed the journey in 3 months and 15 days.

NEWPORT, March 27.

The following important Meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, relative to the Negociation with the French Republic, was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Monday the 19th inſt; and upon motion referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union:

Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE deſpatches, from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned, in my meſſage, to both Houſes of Congreſs on the fifth inſtant, have been examined and maturely conſidered.

While I feel a ſatisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjuſtment of the differences, between the two nations, have been ſincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me, to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation, that the objects of their miſſion, can be accompliſhed, on terms compatible, with the ſafety, honor, or the eſſential intereſts of the nation.

This reſult, cannot with juſtice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indiſpoſition to forego, ſecondary intereſts for the preſervation of Peace.—Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wiſh, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid by all reaſonable conceſſions any participation in the contentions of Europe, the power veſted in our Envoys, were commenſurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence, which might juſtly be repoſed in the abilities, patriotiſm and integrity of the characters to whom the negociations was committed. After a careful review of the whole ſubject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can diſcern nothing, which could have inſured, or contributed to, ſucceſs, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing further which can be attempted conſiſtently with maxims, for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which conſtitute the baſis, of our national ſovereignty.

Under theſe circumſtances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations, which have been formerly made, and to exhort you, to adopt with promptitude, deciſion and unanimity, ſuch meaſures as the ample reſources of the country afford, for the protection of ſeafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any expoſed portion of our territory; for repleniſhing our Arſenals, eſtabliſhing Foundries and military manufactures; and to provide ſuch efficient revenue, as will be neceſſary to defray extraordinary expences and ſupply the deficiencies, which may be occaſioned by depredations on our commerce.

The preſent ſtate of things, is ſo eſſentially different, from that, in which inſtructions were given to collectors to reſtrain veſſels, of the United States from ſailing in an armed condition, that the principle, on which thoſe orders were iſſued, has ceaſed to exiſt. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congreſs, that I no longer conceive myſelf juſtifiable in continuing them, unleſs in particular caſes, where there may be reaſonable ground of ſuſpicion, that ſuch veſſels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifeſt a zeal, vigor and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
19 March, 1798

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, March 12, Mr. Champlin preſented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Warren, in this State, praying that the Warren River may be ſtaked out at the Expence of the United States, which Petition was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with Power to Report by Bill or otherwiſe.

The amount of Exports from the United States, from the 1ſt of October 1796 to the 30th of September, 1797, is 51,295 710 Dollars.

Laſt Evening arrived here the Ship Arethuſa, Capt. Durkin, from Bengal, bound to New York. On his Paſſage he ſpoke the Ship America, from Tranquebar, bound to Philadelphia, out 14 Days, all well, intending to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIED.]—At South-Kingſtown, on the 20th Inſtant, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Merchant, of South Kingſtown, to the accompliſhed Miſs NANCY DOCKRAY, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. John B. Dockray, Merchant, of the ſame Place.

DIED]—At South Kingſtown, ſuddenly, in the Morning of the 14th Inſtant, Major EBENEZER ADAMS, in the 60th Year of his Age, ſuppoſed in a Fit of the Apoplexy.

"REPUBLICAN" *is unavoidably omitted this Day for want of Room.*

An excellent Garden Lot

(upon the Hill) for Sale, if applied for ſoon. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 25, 1798.

Mr. PRINTER,

I ARRIVED this Evening from Porto Rico, by the Way of Philadelphia and New York, having been captured in the Sloop Lilly, on 31ſt Jan. laſt, in Lat. 25: 30, Long. 68: 00, by the French Privateer Vengeance.—When I was firſt taken, I was uſed as well as I could expect, by the Captain of the Privateer; but as I was bound to Jamaica, he took out my Mate, and Part of my Crew; and put on board of my Veſſel 7 Men, and ordered her for Porto Rico:—At my Arrival there, I and my Crew were treated with the utmoſt Contempt, as well as our American Flag; they hoiſted French Colours over the American Colours, and the American Colours Union down: They likewiſe deprived me of all my ſmall Stores, and reduced my Living to nothing but Beef and Bread, and detained me on board Five Days, not allowing any American Maſters of Veſſels to come on board;—on the 6th Day, after much Importunity, I gained Liberty to go on Shore; on the 7th Day after my Arrival at Porto Rico, prev ous to any Trial, they took out my Maſt, to make one for their Privateer.—I feel myſelf very much indebted to Capt. Thomas Woodward, and Mr. Robert Ritchey, Supercargo of the Brig Maria, of Philadelphia, for their particular Attention to me in my diſtreſſed Situation, who during my Detention on board my Veſſel, ſent me my Meals regularly.—Real Neceſſity obliged me to abandon my Veſſel, and take Paſſage in the aforeſaid Brig Maria.

HOLDER TALLMAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, March 26

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Waldin,	Providence
Snow Hope, Brownell,	Havanna
Schooner Neptune, Gladding,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Roſanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
—— Lark, Churchill,	York-Town
—— Eagle, Greene,	Baltimore
—— America, Borden,	Norfolk

THE Members of the Newport Aſſociation of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS are requeſted to meet at Mrs. PENROSE's Hall, in the Church Lane, on the ſecond Day of the next Month, at 7, P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

3d Month, 26th, 1798

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, conſiſting of Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India & New-England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Wines; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Teas; Chocolate; Spices of all Kinds; freſh Raiſins, &c. &c.—Which they will ſupply Shopkeepers at the moſt moderate Rates, and on liberal Credits.——ALSO,

150 Barrels Baltimore ſuperfine Flour, and 20 Barrels Beef.

Newport, March 26, 1798.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of SARAH THURSTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their Accounts for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make Payment.

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Executor.*

3d Mo 26th, 1798.

Waſhington ſſ BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twentieth Day of *March A D.* 1798, SUSANNAH DYRE, of *North-Kingſtown*, in ſaid County, Wife of CHARLES DYRE, jun. by *John Hagadorn*, Eſq; her Attorney, lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court, praying, for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between her and her ſaid Huſband be diſſolved and Sentence of Divorce be promulged.——This is to give Notice, to the ſaid *Charles Dyre*, jun. or any Perſon in his Behalf, to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, &c. to be holden at *South-Kingſtown*, within and for the County of *Waſhington* aforeſaid, on the Fourth *Monday* of *April* next, and ſhew Cauſe why the Prayer of her ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted. JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

Waſhington ſſ BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 20th Day of *March. A D* 1798, JANE BATES, late *Whenſole. Jane Vincen*, of *Hopkinton*, in the County of *Waſhington*, Spinſter, lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court for the County aforeſaid, praying, for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bonds of Marriage between her and her Huſband, SILAS BATES, of *Exeter*, in ſaid County, Labourer, be diſſolved, and Sentence of Divorce be pronounced and promulged.—This is therefore to give Notice to the ſaid *Silas*, or any Perſon in his Behalf, to appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to be holden at *South Kingſtown*, in and for ſaid County of *Waſhington*, on the Fourth *Monday* of *April* next, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted. JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

HAY-SEED, of various Sorts, for Sale, by ASA SHAW, the upper End of Broad-ſtreet. *March 27.*

At a Meeting of the Truſtees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, at the Newport Academy, Thurſday Evening, 22d March, 1798.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Eſq; Moderator,

The following Report was preſented, viz.

THE Committee appointed by the Truſtees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and Public School Lottery, to examine and adjuſt the Accounts of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery; Report, that they, in Conformity to their Appointment, have examined and adjuſted the ſaid Accounts, and find there is raiſed by the Lottery the Sum of *Twelve Thouſand Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars* and *Fourteen Cents*—out of which there will be ſome Deduction for Expences, &c. unadjuſted.

Your Committee further Report, That from a very particular Examination, it appears, that the Managers have conducted ſaid Lottery with the moſt perfect Regularity and Punctuality; and though attended with great Trouble and much Reſponſibility, they have very generouſly declined taking any Commiſſions, but relinquiſh the ſame to the benevolent Purpoſe for which the Lottery was inſtituted; and in the Opinion of your Committee, the Managers highly merit the Thanks of the Truſtees and the Public, for their Exertions in carrying through, and bringing to a Cloſe, ſo very extenſive and complicated an Undertaking.

CONSTANT TABER
JOHN L. BOSS,
CHRIS. FOWLER, } *Committee.*

Which Report, with the Managers Accounts, being deliberately read and examined, were unanimouſly received and approved.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Thanks of the Truſtees be preſented to Meſſrs. *George Gibbs*, and *George Champlin*, for their great Exertions and Faithfulneſs, in the Management of the Lottery, and for their Generoſity in declining to accept of any Commiſſion, or Compenſation.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Meſſrs. *Conſtant Taber*, *John L. Boſs*, & *Chriſ. Fowler*, be and are hereby appointed a Committee, to receive from the Managers, in Purſuance of their Requeſt, all Notes and Accounts unſettled, and to collect Payment for the ſame as ſoon as may be, and to depoſit the Caſh as collected, in the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in the Name of the Truſtees, for the Uſes to which the Avails of the Lottery were appropriated; and as the Managers of the Lottery have diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in them, by accounting with the Truſtees for the Avails; and to whom they have transferred the Caſh in the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, which ſtood in their Names as Managers of the Lottery—they are hereby diſcharged and acquitted from their Reſponſibility.

Publiſhed by Order of the Truſtees,

M. SEIXAS, *Sec'ry.*

March 26, 1798.

OXEN and BULLS.

THE Subſcriber having a large ſized OX, in good Condition for Work (his Mate being diſabled)—is diſpoſed to ſell him, or to purchaſe another.——Any Perſon having an odd one, that will match it, may have a Chance, either of making a Sale, or a Purchaſe, by applying to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, 22d March, 1798.

N. B. He has a very fine yearling BULL for Sale, or Exchange for a likely one older.—Alſo, a large coming three years old one, now fattening, and is two thirds fat.

The Intention of Exchange being, a Deſire to improve, by croſſing the Breed of the Cattle on his Farm.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, March 24, 1798.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH HELEY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, the firſt Wedneſday of May, 1798, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following elegant lines, *In Somnum*, have given great pleasure to many readers. It was wished to see their spirit preserved in an English dress.—A few leisure moments gave rise to the following attempt. If you do not think it unworthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your service.

Y.

IN SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis! quamquam certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori.
Alma quies, o, prata veni! nam sic sine vita
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori!

Imitated in English

GEntle Sleep! tho' the form of the dead,
Awful image! thou constantly wear,
Yet I never lie down on my bed,
But I constantly wish for thee there.

Then come to my wishes and give
Its extent to my fondest desires;
Thus with thee without life to survive,
Thus with thee without death to expire!

JAMES CENTER

HAS on Hand a handsome Assortment of PERFUMERY, and Watch Chains, Seals and Keys Walking Sticks, Horse and Chaise Whips, &c.

ALSO,

GARDEN SEEDS,

EARLY Dwarf Cabbage
Ditto May
Do. Dutch
Do. Sugarloaf
Do. Pomfred
Do. Yorkshire
Do. Battersea
Winter Cabbage
Do. Large Red
Do. Green Savoy
Do. Yellow
Do. Drumhead
Cauliflower
Lettuce Seed
Do. Silesia
Do. Tennisball
Do. Yellow Cabbage
Do. Green
Do. Imperial
Do. Marble Coss
Do. Green Cole
Parsnip Seed
Do. Beet
Do. Carrot
Do. Cucumber
Do. Long Neck Squash
Do. Bush
Do. Celery
Do. Mix'd Radish
Do. Short Top
Do. Turnip
Sweet Marjorum
Thyme
Sage.

He will likewise have in Season, different Kinds of Plants.

Newport March 19 1798.

The Full-Blooded HORSE,

ALL FOURS,

IMPORTED by Abraham Skinner and Company of East-Hartford, in Connecticut; will be at the Stable of the Subscriber, in Westport, by the First of April next, there to stand the Season.—ALL FOURS was purchased, by Mr. Skinner himself, in Yorkshire, in England, and landed in New-York, in May, A. D. 1796; has covered in Connecticut two Seasons with great Success. The Particulars, as to Terms, Pedigree, &c. will be published seasonably.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Westport, March 1, 1798.

We the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH PERRY, *late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months is allowed for that Purpose; we hereby give Notice to all Persons that have any Demands against said Estate to bring them in, to either of our respective Dwellings within said Time.*

WILLIAM LYON,
RICHARD BAILEY, jun.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make Payment to

HANNAH PERRY, Administratrix.

Newport, Feb 5 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors against the Estate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveSaid Time.

HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER LOWLE.

Tiverton, March 6, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN HOWLAND.

Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Newest Fashion, direct from London —A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

NOTA BENA!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near *Carr's* Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of closing the Business, done under the several late Firms of *Thomas Green & Sons*; *Thomas Green & Son*; and *Thomas Green & Co.* —Very respectfully requests, each and every Person, in Town and Country, who are anywise indebted to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond, Mortgage, or Book Account, that they would be kind enough to call and discharge their Obligations without farther Delay; as he ardently wishes to avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law! ——

Said GREEN gratefully presents his Thanks due to his good Customers for past Favors; and hopes his Store, will merit their Attentions in future, no less than heretofore; having a very general Assortment of English and India GOODS on hand, and with such Attendance as, he hopes, will not fail to give Satisfaction.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two Story Dwelling House, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in the compact Part of the Town of Newport. For further Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair. —Also Glove Leather by Ditto. ——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,

15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House.

He has also for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for retailing.
BRANDY by the Pipe.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19 1798.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Ratinetts, Florentines, Ruffells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fustians, Diabets, Narkeens, Striped and twilled; Satins, Luftrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Binds, very handsome Colours,
A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnets
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month, 1797.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, situate in Thames-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores, and all other Out Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling House, situate in Spring-street, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 12, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.
Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.
☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. & their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following elegant lines, *In Somnum*, have given great pleasure to many readers. It was wished to see their spirit preserved in an English dress.—A few leisure moments gave rise to the following attempt. If you do not think it unworthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your service.

Y.

IN SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis! quanquam certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori.
Alma quies, o, grata veni! nam sic sine vita
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori!

Imitated in English.

GEntle Sleep! tho' the form of the dead,
Awful image! thou constantly wear,
Yet I never lie down on my bed,
But I constantly wish for thee there.

Then come to my wishes and give
Its extent to my fondest desire;
Thus with thee without life to survive,
Thus with thee without death to expire!

JAMES CENTER

HAS on Hand a handsome Assortment of PERFUMERY, and Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Walking Sticks, Horse and Chaise Whips, &c.

ALSO,

GARDEN SEEDS,

EARLY Dwarf Cabbage
Ditto May
Do. Dutch
Do. Sugarloaf
Do. Pomfred
Do. Yorkshire
Do. Battersea
Winter Cabbage
Do. Large Red
Do. Green Savoy
Do. Yellow
Do. Drumhead
Cauliflower
Lettuce Seed
Do. Silesia
Do. Tennisball
Do. Yellow Cabbage
Do. Green
Do. Imperial
Do. Marble Cos
Do. Green Cos
Parsnip Seed
Do. Beet
Do. Carrot
Do. Cucumber
Do. Long Neck Squash
Do. Bush
Do. Celery
Do. Mix'd Radish
Do. Short Top
Do. Turnip
Sweet Marjorum
Thyme
Sage.

He will likewise have in Season, different Kinds of Plants.

Newport, March 12, 1798.

The Full-Blooded HORSE,

ALL FOURS,

IMPORTED by Abraham Skinner and Company of East-Hartford, in Connecticut; will be at the Stable of the Subscriber, in Westport, by the First of April next, there to stand the Season.—ALL FOURS was purchased, by Mr. Skinner himself, in Yorkshire, in England, and landed in New-York, in May, A. D. 1796; has covered in Connecticut two Seasons with great Success. The Particulars, as to Terms, Pedigree, &c. will be published seasonably.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Westport, March 1, 1798.

We the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH PERRY, *late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months is allowed for that Purpose; we hereby give Notice to all Persons that have any Demands against said Estate to bring them in, to either of our respective Dwellings within said Time.*

WILLIAM LYON,
RICHARD BAILEY, jun.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make Payment to

HANNAH PERRY, Administratrix.

Newport, Feb 5 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors against the Estate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, and six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aforesaid Time.

HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER LOWLE,

Tiverton, March 6, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Number of OXEN, COWS, HORSES, SHEEP, YOUNG CATTLE, &c. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN HOWLAND.

Jamestown, March 12, 1798.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE'S, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS of the Newest Fashion, direct from London —A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

NOTA BENA!

Thomas Green,

At the BUCK, near *Carr's* Ferry,

BEING under a Necessity of closing the Business, done under the several late Firms of *Thomas Green & Sons*; *Thomas Green & Son*; and *Thomas Green & Co.*—Very respectfully requests, each and every Person, in Town and Country, who are anywise indebted to Him, or Them, by Note, Bond, Mortgage, or Book Account, that they would be kind enough to call and discharge their Obligations without farther Delay; as he ardently wishes to avoid the Trouble and Expence of the Law!——

Said GREEN gratefully presents his Thanks due to his good Customers for past Favors; and hopes his Store, will merit their Attentions in future, no less than heretofore; having a very general Assortment of English and India GOODS on hand, and with such Attendance as, he hopes, will not fail to give Satisfaction.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two Story Dwelling House, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in the compact Part of the Town of Newport. For further Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair. —Also Glove Leather by Ditto. ——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended——He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND'S Coffee-House.

He has also for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for retailing.
BRANDY by the Pipe.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, March 19 1798.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper-Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Jeans, Fustians, Diabets, Nankeens, Striped and twilled; Satins, Luftrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1797.

Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Bines, very handsome Colours,
A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnets
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Ditto,
Patent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month, 1797.

John Hadwen

Hereby informs his Customers,

That he has removed from the House of the late Governor WANTON, to the House next North, on the same Side of the Street, where he continues his Business as usual.

Newport, 1st of 1st Month, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 3 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, situate in Thames street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq; deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Stores, and all other Out Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R. Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

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